THE BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
The Representation of the People Bill in the House of Lords	455
In Memoriam: Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.	456
Dr. Garrett Anderson and the New Hospital for Women. By Lady Hall	456
New Occupations for Women. X.—House Property Management	457
The War Time Criminal. By Hilda Adshead	458
Waste	460
The Old Gang. By J. L. Stocks	461
Uplifters. By A. Helen Ward	462

[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Portrait of Newson Garrett, Esq., and Mrs. Garrett, of Aldeburgh, with their two eldest daughters, Louie and Elizabeth.

This group will, we believe, be of special interest to our readers, since it represents the father and mother and two elder sisters of our President, Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The baby in it is the late Mrs. Garrett Anderson.

LIFE'S HORIZON.

THE opportunities of the future for those who save are many. Do not spend all you earn. Save as much as you can week by week. Save for your children's education. Give them the right start in life. This is not preaching—it is sound common sense. Invest your money where it will grow and help your country at the same time. Buy Government securities—War Savings Certificates are ideal. Each 15/6 becomes £1 in five years, and you can get your money whenever you want it, or if you prefer them—buy National War Bonds. To do without *trifles* now will mean that you can buy *useful* things in the future.

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE,
(Appointed by His Majesty's Treasury)
Salisbury Square, London, E.C. 4.

The Representation of the People Bill in the House of Lords.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE DEBATE.

The debate on the Representation of the People Bill in the House of Lords had from the beginning an academic character. The somewhat precarious tenure on which the Upper Chamber holds even its present rights, the impossibility in existing circumstances of it seriously interfering with a Franchise Bill, the absence on service of so many of the younger peers, all contributed something to the atmosphere of aloofness from the struggle of life which must always strike an observer who follows a Bill in its passage from the House of Commons to "Another Place."

It is true that the Marquis of Salisbury opened the Second Reading Debate on December 17th with a detailed criticism of every part of the Bill (it will be remembered that Lord Salisbury was one of the dissenting members who resigned from the Speaker's Conference); but he added to his exposition of the defects of the Bill a warning to their lordships on no account to reject it, and concluded his speech by a reference to the impending changes in the constitution of the House, which made him believe that this might be the last important measure they would ever have to consider in their present incarnation.

If Lord Salisbury's speech contained warnings about the future, Viscount Bryce at once carried his hearers back to a dim and distant past. There were moments when the illustrious historian of the Holy Roman Empire and of the American Constitution seemed to be living in a period which belonged rather to the former than the latter institution. When he said that those who advocated the extension of the franchise in the 'sixties had been called on to prove the fitness for political life of those to whom they proposed to give votes, one wondered whether his antiquarian abstraction from the present had made him fail to notice subsequent Reform Bills: when he said that women were not interested in public affairs and had no opportunity of knowing about them, because they did not talk about politics or go to meetings, even the restrained assembly in which he spoke could hardly conceal the signs of its surprise.

It is true that at some moments in his speech he seemed to make exceptions among women; he spoke with respect of the Memorial that has recently been sent to the Peers by distinguished women war-workers—if these six hundred ladies, and the tens of thousands like them, alone could have votes, all would be well! It was the ordinary women whose ignorance he feared; and he evidently failed to understand that the six hundred are at once the types and leaders of the ordinary women of this country, and would by no means wish to be separated from them either in the services or the privileges of citizenship. He spoke of Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, and Mrs. Fawcett as already the advisers of the State, as if that were an argument for not taking the advice of three out of four of those leaders, on the most essential point on which their advice has been given. He ended by saying that Women's Suffrage would make no difference either for good or evil, and one wondered whether he was not forgetting all the differences that have happened to the world in the last fifty years.

Lord Parmoor's speech was more in the region of modern politics, but there is something about Proportional Representation, however fervently one believes in it—and it appears that most people who are not party organisers do believe in it—which tones in with an academic atmosphere. Lord Parmoor confined himself entirely to this subject; and though his arguments for it were practical and convincing, it was not till Lord Burnham spoke that that atmosphere was really dispelled. He spoke as an energetic member of the Speaker's Conference, and upheld its decisions with vigour. It was not, he said, an inspired body, but it became at the end an inspiring one. It was a conference of average men representing the average opinion of political parties, but it had been given by the leaders of both parties the great task of effecting a national settlement. He strongly denied that it would have been possible to effect such a settlement without including women. He showed how the prophecies of terror and despair which had been uttered in the "place of ancient memories" in which he spoke, about former Reform Bills, had been brought to naught in the passage of the years. This Bill, he said, would be considered in a calmer spirit; it was a great measure of democracy, and some of its fruits had been reaped beforehand in the reconciliation of parties and classes which had already taken place. Democracy must grow, and those who believed in the good sense of the British people, need have no fear of the result. He went on to criticise the Bill on points on which it departed from the Speaker's Conference, and especially for its exclusion of the principle of Proportional Representation; without the representation of minorities, he said, democracy could not be real. He was followed by Lord Sydenham, who made just one of those prophecies of terror and despair which had been described as belonging to a past age. It was refreshing after that to hear Earl Russell make an excellent and up-to-date Women's Suffrage Speech, basing women's claim to the vote on the ground on which they base it themselves—*i.e.*, the humanity which they share with men.

The House was then adjourned.

When the debate reopened on December 18th, the academic atmosphere was for a short time banished from the red benches. Lord Halsbury spoke with a vigour and directness unsurpassed by men of less than his ninety-three years. The Bill, he said, is a bad Bill, containing everything most disastrous and ruinous to the State (notably, of course, female suffrage). To him, looking back upon almost a century of politics, it seemed almost inconceivably bad. But nevertheless he would vote for its second reading, and begged their lordships to do so, because in the national interest nothing must be done to harass or endanger the Government to which was entrusted the conduct of the war.

Viscount Chaplin, who followed, confessed to a modification of his opposition to Women's Suffrage. He still thought the argument that it would lead to their admission to Parliament was a patent one, but he was prepared to overlook that if he could be convinced that the Bill was not passed behind the backs of the people of this country. He then voiced what is well known to be the last ditch of the Anti-Suffragist—namely, the demand for a referendum on this clause alone. He felt that this suggestion offered a solution by which, "without any angry feeling," a settlement could be reached. For a gentleman who has sat in both Houses, the hope that peace will result from the imposition of a partial referendum by the Upper House on a clause carried by seven to one in the Lower, seems strangely visionary.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Findlay), in speaking in support of the Second Reading, said it must be clearly understood that a vote for it was in no sense a vote on the question of Women's Suffrage, which would be voted on separately in the Committee stage. He advocated the Bill on the eminently appropriate lines that every extension of the franchise had resulted in a Conservative Government.

Lord Courtney, who spoke for an hour and a-half, made an eloquent plea for the retention of Proportional Representation in the Bill. He maintained that the House of Commons had mutilated the compromise when they cut out this clause, and with a wealth of illustration and argument he showed its value. His speech was drawing to a close when the "Take cover!" signal was heard in the House. Lord Crewe, who followed him, rose to the sound of gunfire. Undisturbed by this, he made a clear and eloquent statement of his reasons for supporting the Bill, showing first the necessity for a large and general measure at the present time. With regard to Women's Suffrage, he said he had never been either for or against it, but had thought that when public opinion was ripe for it it would come. Now he felt that that moment had arrived. Women had entered almost every part of the national life, and there was no question but that the six millions who would be enfranchised by this Bill were deeply interested in all public affairs, and he therefore hoped their lordships would not in any way alter the Bill in respect of this clause.

Lord Curzon then rose to propose the adjournment of the House, but amid signs of approval Lord Crewe asked leave to finish his remarks. The debate was then adjourned, and as we go to press we learn that Lord Buckmaster, who will, of course, most ably uphold the Suffrage position, will be the first speaker, and that it is almost certain that the Second Reading will be carried without a division.

CONGRESS TEST VOTE ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

On a test vote taken to indicate the sentiment of the House of Representatives towards the Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment, which comes up for vote on January 10th, the Suffragists polled seven more than two-thirds of the vote necessary for its adoption.

In Memoriam.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.

We regret to announce the death on December 17th of Mrs. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, M.D., at Alde House, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, in her eighty-second year. She was, as most of our readers will remember, a sister of Mrs. Fawcett, being the second daughter of Mr. Newson Garrett, of Aldeburgh, and was born in London in 1836.

Dr. Garrett Anderson was the first woman to obtain a medical diploma in this country, her attention being attracted to the profession of medicine by Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, an Englishwoman who had emigrated with her parents to the United States, and, after many fruitless attempts to enter various medical schools there, was permitted to graduate in the University of Geneva in 1849. Ten years afterwards, on the strength of this foreign qualification, she was put on the British Medical Register. Miss Garrett made Miss Blackwell's acquaintance in 1858, and was inspired by her to take up the study of medicine and endeavour to obtain a British medical degree. An account of the difficulties which she had to overcome, and of her professional career, especially of her connection with the New Hospital for Women, is given in an article by Lady Hall. In all her efforts she had the warm support of her father, to whose sympathy and courage she afterwards attributed the success which she finally won.

It was during the period of these early struggles that a woman pamphleteer, writing in opposition to "women's rights" in general, said of Miss Garrett:—

"Miss Garrett possesses a superior mind as well as superior attainments, and her character appears to correspond to her intellectual qualities. She has great calmness of demeanour, a large amount of firmness, usually a good deal of fairness and coolness in argument, a pleasant countenance, a decided but perfectly feminine manner, and attire at once apart from prevalent extravagance and affected eccentricity."

In November, 1870, Miss Garrett became a candidate at the London School Board election, and was returned at the head of the poll for Marylebone with no fewer than 47,858 votes. In 1871 she married Mr. J. G. S. Anderson, of the Orient line of steamships to Australia, but she lost none of her zeal for her profession, and continued to work in it as actively as before, devoting herself especially to the diseases of women and children.

For twenty-three years Dr. Garrett Anderson was Lecturer on Medicine at the London School of Medicine for Women, which she had helped to establish in 1874, together with Miss Jex Blake, and other pioneers, and for ten years she was its Dean. For twenty-four years she was Senior Physician of the New Hospital for Women, which she also helped to found. In 1896-97 she was President of the East Anglican branch of the British Medical Association, and in 1908 she was elected Mayor of Aldeburgh, where she had her home, being the first woman made a Mayor in England. Her interest in sanitation and housing here made itself felt with good practical effect. In the following year she was re-elected.

It is hardly necessary to remind Suffragists that Mrs. Garrett Anderson was one of the earliest, the most steadfast, and the most devoted leaders of their cause. She was one of the ardent workers who collected signatures for the Women's Suffrage petition of 1866. It was she who, with Miss Emily Davies, carried it to Westminster and gave it to John Stuart Mill to present to the House of Commons. She went on working for Suffrage all through her active life, and is one of those whom we have to thank for the fact that Women's Votes are now almost won.

Dr. Garrett Anderson's son, Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, last August succeeded Sir Eric Geddes as Controller of the Navy. Her daughter, Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, was organiser of the first British military hospital run by women in France, and is now head of the military hospital in Endell Street. Their names both appeared in the first list of appointments to the new Order of the British Empire published last August. Her daughter's brilliant professional career was a source of great pleasure to Dr. Garrett Anderson, and it was with special delight that she heard the news of her appointment by the War Office to be Chief Medical Officer at the Endell Street Hospital, an honour which shows how deeply the work which she did for British soldiers in France was appreciated.

A Memorial Service at Christ Church, Endell Street.

The funeral will be at Aldeburgh on Friday, at 2.30 p.m., and there will be a Memorial Service at Christ Church, Endell Street, on Saturday, at 11 a.m., when the Bishop of Stepney, who was for some years Chaplain to the New Hospital, will give an address.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson and the New Hospital for Women.

By Lady Hall.

Mrs. Scharlieb, in her speech at the Jubilee celebration of the New Hospital for Women in December last, used these words: "If you require a memorial to Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, look round at all the medical women who are doing work throughout the world to-day." . . . "I may make so bold as to say we have never had amongst us any other woman with the same statesmanlike outlook and the same power of influence over those with whom she came in contact" . . . "she was the life and soul of the medical women's movement."

Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, whose work has been called to our notice by her distinguished colleague, founded the New Hospital for Women in 1866. This Hospital is new in name only. It is, in fact, the oldest hospital staffed by medical women in existence. It was called "New" much in the same spirit as New College, Oxford, was called "New," because it expressed a new epoch. This was the first hospital that gave women opportunities for clinical experience.

Before I touch upon the influence and work of the New Hospital for Women, I must carry you back to the girlhood of Elizabeth Garrett, as she then was. She was born in 1836, in London, but her parents removed to Aldeburgh, in Suffolk, in 1840, and her early days were spent there in the sheltered atmosphere of happy home life. She was a member of a large family. Her sister, Mrs. Fawcett, the honoured President of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, in reply to a letter of mine asking for a description of her sister, gives an interesting account of her as a girl. She says:—

"The thing that I remember most in connection with Elizabeth in our youth was her giving us delightful Sunday evening talks on 'things in general.' She talked to us about any special current events, either local or national. I remember particularly her interesting us all very much about the movement for Italian freedom in '58 or so. She told us about Carlyle's books, 'The Cromwell,' for instance. I can see her now in the corner of the sofa with our youngest brother, quite a little chap in a black velvet suit, lying in her arms, and all of us clustered as near to her as we could get. We were a family of ten, of whom Elizabeth was the second and I was the seventh; there were eleven years between us. Elizabeth was very much influenced in her youth by Miss Emily Davies, in such subjects as women's education and the opening of the medical profession to them, etc., etc. I do not remember her doing anything like direct proselytising to us children, but she created an atmosphere, and we all got to think that what would be called the forward movement for women was right and natural. My sister Agnes adds that 'Elizabeth was greatly influenced in her youth by Stanley's "Life of Arnold," and almost knew it by heart. She was a keen "Northerner" in the American Civil War, and we all followed suit.'"

A great friend of hers describes her in the following manner: "When I first met Dr. Garrett Anderson she was approaching middle life. She was a small, well-built woman, with a mass of reddish brown hair. Her eyes were grey, and though not large, they gleamed with intelligence and expression, and she had a keen sense of humour. The expression of her face was kindly, though the mouth was perhaps a trifle too firm when in repose. Her voice was a distinctive one, and had great carrying qualities which enabled her to reach an audience without any effort. She had little patience with sentimentality or imaginary grievances, but her heart was readily touched by real distress or troubles."

Elizabeth Garrett's attention was first called to medicine as a profession for women by hearing that a young girl called Elizabeth Blackwell had taken her degree in America. She afterwards heard Dr. Blackwell lecture in London. This decided her future. She went to London with a view to beginning her

medical studies. After making fruitless applications for admission to various medical schools, she was at last, through the influence of a friend, allowed to enter the Middlesex Hospital. The difficulties with which she would have to contend were explained to her; she would have to work alone and she must not be seen, as it was against all rules and regulations for a woman to be admitted as a student. The first part of her medical education was taken in the most difficult conditions, and she had to gain her experience and education almost by stealth. But her glowing youthful ardour was not to be cast down by hardships, and she had many to endure. She had to lay herself out to gain any crumbs of knowledge that came her way. Her keenness impressed many of the professors who gave her private lessons. Her foot was on the first rung of the ladder. When the hospital course came later she had to emerge into daylight and be seen, but she was still further handicapped, as she was not allowed to study like the ordinary students, or have any of their advantages, and had to accompany the doctors on their rounds dressed as a nurse! All these difficulties made this remarkable woman the more determined to succeed. She finished her course and presented herself for examination. All the usual degree examinations were closed to her, but she discovered that the charter of the Society of Apothecaries did not admit of her exclusion, and it was as a Licentiate of this Society that she obtained a place, in 1865, on the British Medical Register. Her M.D. degree she took later in the University of Paris.

It looked as if her difficulties were now over. Steps were, however, taken to prevent her from following her profession in any of the hospitals. Elizabeth, who never allowed herself to be discouraged, decided at once on definite action. She collected sufficient money, and started a small dispensary of her own. Success came quickly, women patients crowded to the doors to be treated by one of their own sex. The little house is still standing in Seymour Place, and I always look up at it when I pass, for it represents the unconquerable spirit of the founder of the New Hospital for Women. It was here fifty years ago that the impetus was first given to what is now a great movement; it was here in this little building that not only the medical women's movement sprang into active, healthy life, but it was the first piece of responsible women's work which had a status equivalent to that of men. Shortly afterwards it was necessary to admit in-patients. The popularity of the small hospital outgrew the premises in Seymour Place, and a removal took place to the Marylebone Road, where two houses were taken, now the site of the Great Central Hotel.

In the meantime, other women had qualified whose names have since become celebrated, and Mrs. Scharlieb, Miss Julia Cock, and Dr. Jane Walker joined the staff. Another removal was necessary, and this time to the present premises. Through the energy and enthusiasm of the Rev. Llewellyn Davies, the Chairman of the Hospital, a site was chosen in the Euston Road, and the foundation-stone of the present building was laid by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. At first there were 42 beds. There are now 71. The list of patients waiting for admission was continually increasing, and as no further available land could be obtained, the Committee decided to establish an annexe near London. In 1913, a timely legacy enabled them to purchase a piece of land at New Barnet and a good-sized house, with a large and pleasant garden, and paddock which can later be used for further enlargement. This annexe has been called after the donor, "The Rosa Morison House of Recovery." Patients can easily be moved from one house to the other by the help of a motor ambulance, so that they can spend the latter part of their treatment in the country, while the beds at the New Hospital are vacated more quickly to make room for pressing cases. It is the first London Hospital to have an annexe in the country.

The effect of the foundation of this hospital goes far deeper than the profession of medicine. It is the outward and visible sign of the claim to recognition by women—the claim to the same professional status as men. Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, by her genius and resource, opened the doors to women. She broke down the barriers.

In a prayer for a blessing on the Hospital at the opening of the Jubilee proceedings last year, the Bishop of Stepney said, "Let us thank God for the proved efficiency of women doctors and women surgeons, for the patience that waited, the courage that ventured, the doors thrown open, and the ways made plain."

The British Empire to-day owes much to the work of medical women, to the Hospital that first gave them opportunity for training, and to Mrs. Garrett Anderson, who led them and spent her life in glorious service to the community and the women's cause. [*See also page* 463.]

Some New Occupations for Women.

X.—HOUSE-PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.

House-property management for women cannot, strictly speaking, be called a new occupation for women, but a new development, in its opportunity and possibilities, may quite rightly win for it a place in The Common Cause series of articles on new openings in work for women.

The first conception of the possibilities of the work, and of its business and social significance, was the late Miss Octavia Hill's. Probably she did not in the beginning realise to the full its peculiar fitness for women. It did not begin for her as special women's work, for it was undertaken as part of the call of a high ideal of life as a whole. In her "Homes of the London Poor," she speaks of "setting in order certain spots on God's earth." But later the close connection of the work with home-life, and the constant contact which its practice brought about with women as "home rulers," made her and others realise its peculiar fitness for women. It is now, with other women's work, being drawn from the quiet and unobtrusive paths of what was largely private, or at first merely experimental, effort into the wider roadways of general recognition. There are signs of its methods and principles being accepted as an essential part of Housing Reform. It is therefore desirable that more should be known about it everywhere.

The war has thrust women into many posts temporarily only: the end of the war will be the end of the work on which many are engaged. There are others who will have to give place to home-coming soldiers; there must, too, be shifting to make room for those whose wounds and injuries have made them unfit for the old work, but are yet ready for new. But, further, one realises sadly that there will be many gaps which women only can fill, and that through them the place of women in business and professional life generally must be permanently increased. How to accomplish this shifting and replacement with the least possible social and economic upset is the problem before us, and to solve it we look specially for those callings on which the social effects of the war have had peculiar and unexpected results. One of these is Housing Management.

Perhaps none of our Social Problems has roused more general interest and attention than that of housing. Its closer study impresses all with a deep sense of its importance. To what sort of homes will our soldiers return? How can we ensure a standard of home-life which will give us healthy citizens in coming generations? The war put an end to house-building. There is present shortage and future need of houses to be met; and finance and supply of material promises to be so difficult as to be restrictive. Rural development seems likely to be even more pressing than that of towns. How, then, are our great cities to be prevented from increasing their proportion of slums? Many people must continue to live in houses nowhere near the present standard of improved dwellings: a few only can be released by the hampered new building. The financial conditions of life, for some few years at least, will be no better than at the moment. Housekeeping worries will therefore be a constant drain on the much overworked energies of the working-class housekeeper. Have we any hope of preparing effectively against the tide of degeneration that threatens us, and of saving the mass of English home-life from being partially or totally immersed? Housing reformers are beginning to see that the limited new building may be considerably strengthened in its social effects by a wider application of improved management. Hitherto, management on the mass of working-class properties has been minimised to a practice of mere rent-collecting. Now rent-collecting is finding its place as the centre of a system of management; and the system is one instituted by a woman, and for fifty years administered by women. It is not a question of displacing or superseding men in the work, for the work has never been adopted or developed by men, and it involves duties, in its consideration of the welfare of the tenant as a part of the welfare of the property, which men have never undertaken. It is, however, work in which men and women can with special advantage co-operate, for although ruled and regulated so largely by women, it is national and bi-sexual in its effects.

House-property management as practised by women involves three branches of work:—

(1) The social, concerning the well-being of the tenants, and establishing their relationship to the landlord.

(2) The structural, maintaining and improving the fabric of the estate.

(3) The financial, dealing with the money received and the payments made.

It is the social branch specially that makes the work distinctive, and gives women rather than men their opportunity. Yet the very emphasis of this part of the work establishes the importance of the other branches, and where the work has been undertaken (as it has been frequently) as a means of social improvement, and has been carried out on the principles established by Miss Hill, it has fully justified its adoption by its financial and structural results.

The pivot on which the work turns is the personal collection of rents by trained and educated women. It is the contact with the tenant involved which is the means of establishing the right relation of landlord and tenant. Bad landlords and bad tenants are each branded with the same mark. Neither realises his duty to the other. Co-operation is as needful in housing as in other business, and there as elsewhere it is more especially the duty of the educated mind, by very virtue of its advantage in being educated, to bring about the co-operation. There is no place here for undue interference, for the co-operation can only be secured by the exercise of mutual service and friendly fellowship. To establish such relationship is not always an easy task. The worker is confronted with individual psychological, as well as general social problems; and it demands special qualities of mind and temper while at the same time its different branches offer scope for concentration of particular talent. In the administration of any large estate or groups of properties, it is well to have specialised workers in the three branches. At the same time, knowledge of all three departments is necessary in any worker, and the work would inevitably suffer if its financial side particularly were not intelligently understood and appreciated.

Up to the present the work has been largely part-time work, and the supply of workers therefore limited. With wider development will come easier organisation and difficulty in procuring all-time posts for those suitable will vanish. Training, too, must be brought to the level of modern requirements. A University standard for foundation with special study of social and economic problems, a course on sanitation and building construction, and accounts learnt in the property offices, are the essentials; and there must, of course, be initial administrative ability.

Payment for the work has usually been by commission on the amount of rents collected—a system of payment which is always open to objection, appealing, as it does, to merely immediate and superficial financial results. The real test of success is in the relation of the finance to the maintenance of the fabric and the health and well-being of the inhabitants. When this relationship is rightly maintained, the popularity and good letting of the estate is ensured, and financial success follows. It is not wise, however, in starting new work to try to get rid of all the old ways at once, and in London on estates of fair size (400 or 500 dwellings, say) a 5 per cent. commission has been made workable. But it is sometimes better to arrange for a fixed salary, and although "Heads" receive commission, it has always been customary to pay assistants by salary up to the rate of 10s. a day.

The interest of the work is great. Its advantage over ordinary social work is its purely business foundation. Your approach to the people is to receive, not give, and their attitude to you is thereby changed. There is always an office on the property, and you see one another at all times of the day and week. You see to all sorts and conditions of tenants without any kind of "case" qualification. This basis makes a wonderful opportunity for bridging and removing many class difficulties and prejudices.

Work on new properties is, in the main, pleasant, but there is bound to be much unpleasantness in slums, where it is most needed. It is only the vision of opportunity that sustains one here. The work can make no appeal to those who look for startling effects and sudden conversions; purposeful perseverance alone will avail, but it does avail. The low speed marks the great need.

Workers in London and the provinces have lately formed an Association that they may unite together to promote, as far as possible, House-Property Management interests everywhere. The Association is known as the Association of Women House-Property Managers (Hon. Sec., Miss Moor), and the address is 92, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Maud M. Jeffery.

[Articles on New Occupations for Women, written by people with first-hand knowledge, will be welcome.]

The War-Time Criminal.

By Hilda C. Adshead.

Miss Miranda Bolling was fifty-six, single, wrinkled, thin-haired—and a criminal.

She had spent many blameless years. She had been economical, kindly, generous when she could, always strictly upright; but now the claw of the ubiquitous "Dora" had caught her, and in an hour's time she would be required to state in open court, at the instance of two policemen, why she had committed her horrid crime.

Mrs. Jubb, Miranda's bustling little neighbour, had promised to go with her, and while she waited, Miss Miranda sat before her dusty little fire and worked on a pair of very old kid gloves.

A dejected black bonnet sat forlornly on her thinning hair, and under the veil slow tears dropped down, so that the pieces of slate and rock which a playful coal merchant had added to her last hundredweight of coal danced before her eyes and became immense. She caught herself thinking that sackcloth was the proper garb for a criminal; only she didn't possess any but one coarse apron, and that would hardly do.

The front door banged open, and Mrs. Jubb, short, dark, red-cheeked, and bustling, came into the room.

"Come on, Miranda! Let's get it over!" she said. "You can finish putting your gloves on in the tram. Got your key?"

"Yes, I've got my key," said Miss Miranda shakily, "and—my money. They—they won't send me to prison, will they, Martha?"

"Not they," said Mrs. Jubb, stoutly. "Now put a brave face on it!"

But Miss Miranda was not equal to putting a brave face on it. The disgrace of her position weighed on her. She could not help wondering what her parents—dead these many years—would have said could they have seen their carefully-brought-up daughter wending her way to the police court!

"Not quite sure of me way here," said Mrs. Jubb. "I'll ask."

A big policeman, standing in the road, looked condescendingly at Mrs. Jubb.

"Victory Street," he said, you want——?"

"The police station," Mrs. Jubb said briskly.

The policeman's manner changed. He became aloof, withdrawn. His manner seemed to intimate that between himself and a person who wanted the police-station there was a great gulf fixed. He gave the necessary information in a chilly way, and Mrs. Jubb, keenly conscious of his altered manner, took Miss Miranda away. The police-station was the acme of dreariness. Many draggled women stood about, and some men. There were large bands of policemen preparing to give their evidence against these sinners against law and order; and Miss Miranda felt as if she would faint. She knew very little about it till she heard her own name called, and found Mrs. Jubb supporting her as she stood up.

Her crime was being proclaimed aloud, for all the world to hear. She, Miranda Bolling, respectable as she had always been, was guilty of "wasting food containing flour," *for she had fed the birds with an old crust!*

A couple of policemen had witnessed the crime—had actually seen her putting out the food.

"Have you any questions to ask the officer?" a gruff voice enquired.

Miss Miranda stood dazed, till Mrs. Jubb shook her by the elbow and whispered to her to "speak up to say it was only crumbs!"

"You see," Miss Miranda said shakily, "my teeth want doing up, only I can't afford—and I can't eat the crust. I don't have much, and it gets old, and I didn't want to waste it, and so I thought the poor little birds should have it."

The Magistrate, one Foggleby, looked at her with magnificent displeasure. He was doing extremely well out of the war; but he was a great patriot as regards other people. He believed in making the poor economical.

He spoke in a sonorous voice several sizes too large for him.

"Have you never heard of a stockpot?" he asked. "The extravagance of the lower orders in this country is proverbial; but it is shocking to think of a woman of your age wasting food instead of putting it into a stockpot!"

Miss Miranda's meals, since provisions grew so very dear, had consisted largely of bread and margarine and tea. She wondered blankly how she was to keep a stockpot up on that!

"But I couldn't—it wouldn't——" she gasped faintly.

Mr. Foggleby took no notice. He felt he was treating the subject with a grasp of domestic science that few men possess.

"Bread," he boomed, "thickens—thickens. Put your crusts into the stockpot, and you get a better soup."

"*Soup!*" echoed Miss Miranda, faintly. "Why, I——"

"This is a serious offence in time of war," Mr. Foggleby said. "We can't pass over it; you will pay ten shillings and costs."

Mrs. Jubb led Miss Miranda out in a dazed condition, and took her to her own house, where she put her into an arm-chair and bustled about getting tea ready.

"The trouble with you, Miranda," she said, kindly, "is that you don't understand men. You see they've bit off more than they can chew, all of 'em, poor fellows, and they've lost their heads a bit, and they think they're *doing* something when they stop you from feeding birds. Now, anyone can see that feeding birds with an old crust isn't going to make us lose the war; but if they think it *is*, why, they've got to have their way. They're doing the governing, so far, and they've got to be soothed. *Soothing* is what men need," pursued Mrs. Jubb, reaching out cups and saucers. "When a man tells you not to do a thing, you don't need *not* to do it; but you *do* need not to let him *see* you do it!"

"It would only have been wasted," Miss Miranda said, returning to her grievance.

"'Course they would. You're bound to waste a bit, what with this horrid war bread, and there not being anything to be got to use up bread with. What you've got to do is to put it on the fire, same as I do."

"But *that's* wasting," objected Miss Miranda, indignantly.

"Yes, but they don't *see* it, my dear woman! What they don't see they don't worry about! I'm fond of birds myself, and there's lots of bits I'd be glad to give them; but seeing how hysterical and touchy the men are just now, I put 'em on the fire, and I advise you to do the same. Here's a good cup of tea for you," said Mrs. Jubb kindly. "You drink it, and you'll feel better. I haven't seen the paper to-day," Mrs. Jubb went on, darting at the folded sheet. "Lord Mayor's Banquet! Like to hear about that?"

"Lord Mayor's Banquet!" Miss Miranda said, a red spot in her thin cheek. "Unnecessary food cooked for well-fed men! And we're not to give a hard old crust to the birds!"

"Now, you know, Miranda, I've told you before what's the matter with you! You don't understand men! Men's governing this country, and you can't expect *them* to give up things—not them that can still get them. A man's got to be *fed!* He's not a bird!"

But Miss Miranda, flushed and angry, had the last word for once, as she faced her complacent friend.

"No!" she said, "and he's not got a *bird's appetite* neither!"

Mrs. Jubb rubbed her nose, and laid the paper down.

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

In the fourth of a series of articles appearing in *The Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Philips Price, who has recently made a tour through the Russian Provinces, makes some very interesting statements with regard to the effect of the Revolution among Tartar women.

"The women's movement here," he says, "started in the Revolution of 1905, as a result of which women began to go about unveiled. By 1910 a veiled Moslem woman was unknown in Kazan. Directly after the March Revolution the Moslem women in Kazan formed a society and sent their delegates to the first All-Russia Moslem Conference. Here they presented resolutions condemning polygamy and the Moslem inheritance law, according to which female inheritors in a family receive smaller portions than male.

"In the political world, also, the Tartar women are beginning to take their part, and in the elections for the Zemstvos for the Kazan province they are voting along with the men. A separate day is set apart for them to vote on, so as to satisfy the mullahs and the more old-fashioned women. According to the latest information, about 40 per cent. of the women have gone to poll. Although it still has to meet with the opposition of the clerical influences, the woman's movement among the Tartars of the Volga provinces may be said to be now upon a secure basis. The Tartars are in this respect the most advanced of all the Russian Moslems. Next to them come the Crimean Tartars, who, in the course of the summer, also have developed a woman's movement. After them in progressiveness come the Caucasus Moslems, and lastly those of Central Asia."

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Waste.

One of the most vital questions with which the Government is faced as the fourth winter of the war begins its coldest months, is the question of food distribution. There can be no doubt that the delay in overcoming it is already causing a serious discontent, and a still more serious waste of vital force. The problem at present is not so much a general shortage; that the majority of the nation would, we believe, face with courage; what it is difficult to face is a shortage in certain necessities just in the places where they are most needed, and a lack of arrangement which results in a specially heavy tax on that part of the population which is least able to pay it.

The people who are suffering most from the defects in the present system, or lack of system, in distribution are the working-class mothers and their young children. Two things are making life almost impossible for the mothers, and reacting severely upon the children: the first is the extreme difficulty of obtaining milk in certain districts; the second is the fact that the other necessary articles of food can only be purchased by standing in food queues. These two difficulties react upon each other. The young mother who has to stand for hours daily in a cold street, waiting for her turn to buy sugar or margarine for her elder children, not only has less time and strength to care for her baby, but also, is less able to suckle it. The baby, which, as often as not, has to take its place in the queue, suffers from that, and it also suffers because its mother has less nourishment to give it. Then if the mother wants to feed it with cow's milk, she is faced with the fact that fresh milk not only costs 8d. a quart, but in many places is almost unobtainable in small quantities and for poor customers. The baby suffers, and if it is a fact, as we are constantly being told, that the State needs children more than anything else in the world, then it is quite evident that the State will suffer too, and that in this, as in so many ways, we are mortgaging its future.

The damage is not, of course, confined to the baby; the older children suffer too. There is no fresh milk for them; other suitable kinds of food are dearer and dearer, and the mother who used to give a great part of her strength to make the necessities of life go a long way, now has to use it all up in obtaining them. A child of about three, coming howling down a suburban thoroughfare two or three days ago, confided to a sympathetic stranger that Mummy had gone "to try and get us some sugar," and now Mummy was "quite lost!" When one watches the anxious throng pressing closely round the doors of the provision shops, and often standing far out into a dark street, one sees that many children are in danger of losing their mothers in these days! And if they do not lose "Mummy" altogether, they certainly lose a great deal of the time which she used to spend in the care of them and of their home. But it is not only the time which used to go to maternal and housewifely duties which women now have to use in waiting for their sugar and margarine and tea. Many women have had to give up paid work because it did not leave them enough time for the food queues, and so, just when provisions are becoming dearer and dearer, they have less money for the family budget.

There is an interesting rumour that in some places male munition-workers have been late for their work because they have been relieving their wives in the queues. If that happens to any considerable extent, we may be quite sure that something will speedily be done. The value of a man's time—especially if he is a munition-worker—is at once obvious. The strange thing is that the value of a woman's time—especially if she is a mother—has not yet been recognised. For generations women have done in their own homes work which was of inestimable importance to the community, but which was not

regarded as having a money value. And because it was not paid for, no trouble has been taken by anybody to avoid wasting it. One has only to look at the majority of houses to see what a light value was set on the toil of women. Most of them seem to have been built to use up as much labour as possible—it was only "domestic labour"—*i.e.*, women's labour—and so did not count.

It seemed possible that in these last years people had at last come to realise that women's work does count, and is a national asset, and must not be wasted any more than any other national asset. The food queues, however, afford sad evidence that these facts have not yet sunk into the minds of those in authority. When they do, we cannot doubt that some better methods of distribution will be thought out and enforced, and that the children and the mothers whose health and strength is such an important part of the vital forces of the nation, will be given a first claim on the kind of food that is most necessary to them, and simpler means of obtaining it.

The Old Gang.

Lord Morley, in the two volumes* which he has called "Recollections," invites us to consider him as the representative of a past generation. For our instruction he seeks to recover its atmosphere, to sketch its aims and achievements, to portray its leading personalities, so far as all this fell under his own personal notice. Conscious, as it seems, of a certain censoriousness and arrogance in our attitude to the immediate past, he writes very often as if he were defending his time against unjust attacks. As one turns the pages and follows the procession of great and splendid names, no entry or exit lacking the appropriate word and gesture from the sober yet magnificent choragus, one is overwhelmed with shame and contrition: there is no choice but to decline combat and yield the palm. "The world's black catastrophe," writes Morley, in the opening paragraphs of his book, "in your new age is hardly a proved and shining victory over the principles and policies of the age before it."

In these words he is not using the present war as a stick for the back of his successors. No one who had as large a share in shaping British policy between 1906 and 1914 as Morley could disclaim all part in this "strange Witches' Sabbath." It is the Victorian era of which Morley is the showman and champion. So far as he has had the ill-fortune to outlive it, he tells his story carefully, critically, interrogatively, and, confident in his own industry and good intentions, awaits the verdict of history.

The two volumes fall into three parts. First comes the eloquent and spirited defence of the Victorians. In this period politics are quite secondary; the chapter is already closed, and a verdict can be given. Next comes the time of transition; and the interest becomes mainly political. Morley enters politics as a member of the Radical wing of the Liberal Party, in alliance with Chamberlain and Dilke; stands by his party through all the troubles—mainly Irish—which brought to it division, and finally disaster; becomes Gladstone's close friend and trusted lieutenant; and bears in the Cabinet the heavy responsibility of Ireland until the Liberal Government ends with the landslide of 1895. Lastly, Morley's contribution to "our new age." The story of the Indian Reforms, carried through by Morley as Secretary of State for India, is told in detail, by means of full quotations from letters and dispatches sent by Morley to the Viceroy, Lord Minto. These last two main divisions of the book, each in its very different way, are of absorbing interest to any student of politics. Some have criticised the sense of proportion which gives 200 pages to these Indian negotiations. But there is no question needed as to artistic values: they are not in point. We doubt if any writing of recent times can compare with these pages as an aid to the formation of an instructed public opinion on Indian questions. Looking to the future, one might indeed go so far as to say that this section is the most valuable part of the book.

But these volumes are autobiography; and the main thing in all autobiography is the personality revealed. Morley reminds one of Browning's poem "House":—

"Shall I sonnet-sing you about myself?
Do I live in a house you would like to see?
Is it scant of gear, has it store of pelf?
'Unlock my heart with a sonnet-key'?

"Invite the world as my betters have done?
'Take notice: this building remains on view,
Its suites of reception every one,
Its private apartment and bedroom too;

"'For a ticket apply to the Publisher.'
No: thanking the public, I must decline.
A peep through my window, if folk prefer;
But, please you, no foot over threshold of mine!"

In the street of Autobiography his house is the exception. He does not invite us over the threshold. These are no records of the *vie intime*. It is of his public activities that Morley writes; and he writes of them, and of private dealings connected with them, with great frankness, regarding himself always in a curiously detached and dispassionate fashion, almost as though his subject were another man. Yet, as the result of it all, we get a remarkably definite impression of the personality behind, and of the policies and principles for which it stands. Perhaps the very spareness of detail itself makes the central figure stand out in sharper relief. The picture has a special and almost pathetic interest at this time, when "the Old Gang," as the Press irreverently called them, have left the stage, in all probability never to return.

The guiding principle of politics in the view and practice of Morley and of his political associates, is the democratic principle. The people is the arbiter of its own destinies, and the Government is sound and true so long as it expresses the will of the people. The principle itself is often derided; and at all times it is a fashionable cynicism to make principle in politics a butt for ridicule. Yet it cannot but be counted a virtue in "the Old Gang" that they held firmly to this principle through good and evil fortune with unwavering tenacity. Lord Grey's dispatches, telegrams, and speeches in the House of Commons during those few days in the summer of 1914, when war with Germany was still doubtful, showed a profound loyalty to this principle, for which, in the light of after events, we cannot be sufficiently grateful. But of all our recent political leaders, none has had a clearer and more consistent record of fidelity to the fundamental tenets of democratic government than Lord Morley. He has no apparent inconsistencies to explain away as he tells the story of his public life. The single aim of his laborious and unselfish efforts has been throughout the welfare and increase of democracy.

All this was well known before these "Recollections" were published. What was not so well known was the breadth of view and charity of mind with which Morley held these convictions. That he should take defeat at the polls with a calmness which amazed Mr. Gladstone is not only a proof of his evenness of temper, but also a consequence of a faith in democracy outrunning that of his leader. But the quality is seen even more clearly in his judgments on his political opponents.

They are calm, dispassionate, generous almost to a fault. One would hardly suspect, if one knew of the events recorded only from these pages, that their author was at the centre of the most embittered controversies of our time. A professed agnostic, he has no hard words for any Church, and speaks warmly of Bishops and Jesuits; a lifelong opponent of the House of Lords, he writes with a special tenderness and affection of the debates in the Gilded Chamber, of which eventually, at his own request, he became a member. His hold on principle enabled Morley, as it will enable any politician, even though he lacks Morley's good temper, to rise superior to intrigue and petty personalities.

There is just a suspicion of a fundamental flaw in Morley's equipment for political leadership which remains in one's mind after reading these remarkable volumes. The principle is there, sure enough, but is there enough of the fire and passion which are needed to make it prevail? He is perhaps too much the scholar, interested in books, not for what he can get out of them, but for their own sake. Perhaps he is too much the historian, accustomed to take long views, ready to put up with delays and postponements in his reliance on the steady march of events to their inevitable fulfilment. Perhaps the Liberalism of "the Old Gang," while it grasped the principle, lacked the feeling of democracy, and for that reason was less fruitful than it might have been. Perhaps. Who can say? They did good work in their time; and if we are to have a dose of feeling without principle, we shall soon wish them back again. It is sad to think that Morley's sword is hung up on the wall, this time for good.

J. L. STOCKS.

* *Recollections*, by Viscount Morley. (Macmillan. 25s.)

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Uplifters.

Those who saw that surprising picture drama "Intolerance," shown in London a few months ago, will remember certain ladies featured therein, who, thanking God they were not as other women, strove by methods more energetic than wise or kind, to uplift those others and, as the drama developed, caused much disaster.

Without doubt the Uplifters in this American film are not worthy of notice in the columns of The Common Cause but for one thing, and that is—their name. That is delightful, with far more of the spice of romance in it than our heavy term "Social Worker." (There is Samuel Butler's "Straightener" too, and the duties assigned to him are worth thinking about.) It may be said, why seem to suggest that our British social workers have anything whatever in common with the hypocrites and rogues who flit across the limelight in "Intolerance"? But the fact is, both seek, with more or less sincerity, to uplift, and though the uplifters in "Intolerance" were humbugs, many of those in real life are not, and for the purpose of this article it may be assumed that none are.

Considerable debate has taken place lately as to whether, however sincere, all uplifters in intention do in fact uplift. And at this point the gentle reader will, with a slight gesture of impatience, almost inevitably ask what an uplifter (or a social worker, for the terms are interchangeable) *is*. But we must refuse to spike ourselves on the horns of this dilemma. Let it therefore suffice that it has been said at a mixed assembly, and without contradiction, "Everybody *knows* what a social worker is!"

We may pass on to say that they are of two kinds—paid and unpaid; or, as some put it, not quite so accurately, professional and voluntary. It may be enquired whether one or other of these classes should be eliminated, or whether, alternatively, their activities can be satisfactorily co-ordinated. The scope of such an enquiry is vast, and would require much wisdom and several large volumes to cover it, but a few jottings may serve to open up fruitful discussion.

However deeply divided from each other in certain matters the older school of religious and philanthropic workers were, on one point they were almost unanimous—namely, that they were called upon to be "strictly non-political." Religion seemed to them to be chiefly for Sunday (and perhaps Wednesday evening), philanthropy chiefly for ordinary week-days, and politics possibly for once in five years, when Papa or the Squire's son stood for Parliament. Most modern feminists feel just the other way—that religion, philanthropy, and politics are inextricably mixed up, and that even Papa may not know all there is to be known about them.

Let us, then, in the light of this modern view, return to the question of the paid and unpaid social worker, and especially she of the female sex and the middle class.

Both work and worker suffer because this profession of uplift has not been standardised and brought thoroughly up to date; or at least it may be argued that this is so.

Training, good conditions, responsibility are needed by a worker in order to do good work, and a paid worker should also have an adequate living (not subsistence) wage. In the particular case under consideration—that of the professional woman worker—the wage should be sufficient to enable her to support a wife! This sounds quite startling, and is not, in fact, exactly what I mean, but if by saying what I do not exactly mean I goad the imagination of my reader into the necessary activity to see what I do mean, I am content. What I *do* exactly mean is that, just as the working man has all his household chores done for him by his wife, leaving him free to give all his energy to his professional work and his recreation, in like manner the professional woman should be in a position to have her household chores done for her, for she cannot do herself or her profession justice if she has to be a household drudge. A woman should be free to choose her profession, and if she chooses the domestic sphere as wife or as paid household dame, well (well, if she does not drudge), but woe if she attempts to make some other profession her life work, and use up the time meant for food, rest, and recreation in drudgery at home.

How, then, is the paid professional worker (whether uplifter or another) to attain to right conditions? I will mention three things generally necessary to her salvation. First, she must get a sound preliminary training. Secondly, the strong women in any profession must not be strong to themselves alone; they must devote their strength, their greater financial independence, their vision and power of initiative to the task of organising their profession on some system (not probably precisely that of an industrial trade union) which shall make it humanly possible for weak and strong alike to insist on fair pay and fair conditions. Thirdly—and this seems to me an essential for success—the professional worker shall regard herself not merely as a member of a certain profession, but as a citizen—in other words, she shall take not only all labour for her sphere, but also all that makes for the welfare of the body politic. Let her diagnose the case of the oppressed woman worker, not only as a woman worker herself, but as a statesman. If she does this, she will come into the feminist school of thought, she will perceive that the control, the directorship of all politics, all professions, all administration, all legislation, all business enterprise, by men alone is one of the chief obstacles to healthy development in any grade of professional work for women. This artificial privilege of sex has to be broken down, and the professional woman has therefore not only to take her share in organising her own profession, but also to come forward unashamedly as a politician. Let her say, "The time is out of joint," and let her add, if she likes, "Oh cursed spite that ever I was born," but in any case let her do her part as citizen "to set it right."

Just one word about the unpaid worker. If she is unpaid, let her *be* unpaid. Let her beware of becoming a mongrel (or, more euphuistically, a pocket-money worker), distrusted by the legitimate paid professional as a blackleg, and distrusted by the legitimate voluntary worker as one who, under the cloak of charity, knows how to make her bit.

The legitimate voluntary worker must stand for the dignity of her work as does the paid worker, for she has, under present social conditions, an indefensible right to a recognised status. Let her therefore make herself thoroughly efficient in those particular spheres to which she is called. Then let her assist with her strength, her vision, her power of initiative, in standardising conditions in that particular profession to which she has attached herself, and let her also do this by the double method of professional organisation and of political pressure.

And to end with just one practical suggestion. Let us, all of us, begin to propagand. Let us have at once one or two sound pamphlets setting out the anomalies of the present state of affairs in professional life, especially in that of the social worker in its bearing upon the whole status of women, and let each great women's organisation have its panel of speakers willing to address Prime Ministers, or heads of departments, or Committees, or office staffs, or the general public, or anyone who will listen on this problem, of the utmost urgency in the face of the coming reconstruction, of how the uplifters can uplift themselves.

A. Helen Ward.

REVIEWS IN BRIEF.

Some Suggestions for the Care of Widows and their Children. (Occasional Papers, No. 14, Fifth Series. Charity Organisation Society, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road. 1d.)

In connection with a series of articles we are publishing on various aspects of the Endowment of Maternity, this little pamphlet may be of interest to our readers. It urges that help should be given on common-sense lines, according to the possibilities and needs of each family, and that for the sake of the children there should be adequate supervision.

The Second Annual Report of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases. (Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. 6d.)

The President of the Association, Lord Sydenham, gives an account of the work of the Council during the past year, and emphasises the probability that after this war, as after previous wars, an increase of venereal diseases is to be expected. He lays stress on the need to carry on a campaign against these diseases with a view to saving infant life, and calls attention to the importance of the work that women are doing, in this connection, as policewomen and patrols. Lord Rhondda writes on the Administrative Aspect of the campaign, and the Venereal Diseases Act lately passed for securing adequate treatment, and Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh contributes a paper on the value of Education in the Army as to the dangers of disease.

The Mayor of Liverpool describes the Liverpool Campaign, and ends in an optimistic note. "We have in our hands," he says, "the possibility of enormously reducing the disease, possibly of wiping it out."

Mrs. Creighton writes on Women's part in the Campaign, and urges women voters to see to it that centres for treatment are set up in their locality and are efficiently run. She urges the need for creating a strong public opinion which will back all the efforts that are being made to make our cities clean.

AN APPEAL FOR THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

An Appeal Committee was started in May, 1916, to consider the best way of celebrating the Jubilee of Dr. Garrett Anderson, and it was decided that there could be no better way of commemorating her great work than by building up on an enduring foundation the Hospital which she had begun. Every woman's college and school, every woman's group of industry, will be asked for support towards this end. Already the appeal has met with most encouraging response. Girton and Newnham are in favour of it, Bedford and Queen's Colleges, Roedean School, Brighton, St. Katharine's School, Woking, have undertaken to collect £1,000 to endow beds, Miss Irene Vanbrugh has promised to collect £1,000 for "a Stage Bed." Miss Douglas's School, Queen's Gate, the London County Secondary Schools, are subscribing a yearly sum towards a bed. Miss Douglas's School is also collecting towards the Endowment Fund. This School was the first to give our appeal support and encouragement. Miss Tuke, of Bedford College, and her staff came forward readily to help, and gave great impetus to the appeal. Queen's College is playing a splendid part. Roedean School, Brighton, also gave us a meeting in the initial stages of our appeal, and is collecting for a bed; the Girls' Public Day School Trust Schools and the Endowed Schools have also come forward to help us. Harrogate College is maintaining a bed for one year. The Perse High School for Girls at Cambridge is doing the same. This represents £50. Many private schools have helped us substantially, and it is hoped to group these schools together towards our county beds.

Medical women, civil servants (the civil servants have been most generous, the Post-Office Savings Bank Branch alone promising us £25 yearly); women artists, women musicians, authoresses, dressmakers, gardeners, nurses, domestic servants, and munition workers will all be represented in the Endowment Fund of the New Hospital for Women, and beds have been started by most of the above groups. Celebrated women will also come in for recognition. The Julia Cock Memorial Bed has been presented by Lady Beilby, "The Mary Scharlieb Bed," and the "Frances Mary Buss Bed" are well begun, and we are collecting for "The Elizabeth Blackwell Bed." Mr. Courtauld has given £100 for a "Gosforth Bed," called after his native town. Every woman will come under one of these groups, and it is hoped they will all come forward to help in this great work.

A Tribute Sale is to be held in October, 1918, in which stalls will be taken by the colleges, schools, and groups of workers mentioned above. Gifts can be received at the Hospital, 144, Euston Road, at any time. It is hoped in this way to collect the full £1,000 from each group to endow a bed permanently, and in each case the bed will be named after the donors. Many of those mentioned have collected over half this amount already.

In recognition of the services of Dr. Garrett Anderson, let us build up a lasting monument to her memory by helping the hospital that she began against apparently insuperable difficulties. No hospital is doing better work to-day. No hospital is better worthy of support.

A SERBIAN TRIBUTE TO DOCTOR INGLIS.

Father Nicolai Velmirovic, of Belgrade, sends us the following tribute to Dr. Inglis:—

"Dr. Elsie Inglis was one of the noblest warriors for the good of humanity. She has certainly won this war. Wherever she came victory came with her. In her readiness to endure hardships and to make self-sacrifice we in Serbia saw the warrant of her country's victory. I was present once when a lady asked her what she thought about the issue of this war. She looked at her fixedly and said, smilingly: 'We are already victors if we have done our extremest.' I understood her very well. There will be at the end of this war in every country two kinds of people—the victorious and the defeated. Those who have done their extremest will be victorious, even if their country should be conquered. And others will be defeated, even if their country should win. Dr. Elsie Inglis, the pride of the British womanhood, has been victorious every day during the last three years. May the Lord reward her in a higher life for all her doings and sufferings, yea for her pragmatic preaching of His Gospel!"

We have recived the following letter with regard to the religious atmosphere in which Dr. Elsie Inglis was brought up:—

MADAM,—I understand that in some accounts of Dr. Inglis's life it is stated that my sister was brought up in the tenets of Plymouth Brethrenism. The facts are so much the opposite, that it is perhaps worth while stating them.

Her family on both sides have always belonged to the Anglican Church, and the atmosphere in which she was brought up was one of the most generous tolerance and of the widest and sanest outlook. Her family history in the religious line explains largely her own wide, sympathetic view of men and nations. She herself was a member of the Church of Scotland. E. H. McL.

IN MEMORIAM.

DR. ELSIE INGLIS.

"The Moorings have broken."

Moored in a port at last of her loved land,
Perils of war and wanderings past;—The gale
Raged fierce and sailors set to guard the frail
Great life stood by her cot, lest on the strand
'Twere hurled to swift destruction, by command
Of anxious Captain zealous naught should fail
To save,—if human love might aught avail,—
Of life's fast emptying hour-glass the spent sand.

"Moorings have broken!" came a frighted cry,—
Quiet she looked up and answered, "No, a Hand
Cut them—the Same that cuts *my moorings*: I
Had willed to live, but now I understand;
He cuts my moorings but to set me free
For wider service on a grander sea."

JEANIE MORISON.

Correspondence.

"THE TEACHER."

MADAM,—I think the article under this heading which appears in to-day's issue (December 14th) though sympathetic, likely to discourage the would-be day-school teacher.

As a high school mistress for many years, I protest against Carol Ring's assertion that my fellow-teachers were "ostracised," or "left severely alone." When a young mistress of a large form, I constantly received invitations from the parents of my pupils to evening parties, garden parties, excursions, and the like, and in many cases received quite motherly hospitality and kindness.

As to inadequate salaries, certainly Carol Ring's remarks are true, but, believe me, the enthusiastic teacher cares little about high remuneration. Her friendship with fellow teachers is stimulating, and her time, both in and out of school, so filled with work that there is little left for lonely or dreary feelings. And to the woman of resource and intelligence, the possession of rooms of her own, apart from her field of labour, the school, where she may rest, read, entertain her friends, and generally develop her individuality, is of the greatest value. Should not Carol Ring rather bestow her pity and sympathy on the resident *governess*, so often condemned to spend her scanty leisure in the schoolroom, who finds herself really friendless in the house of her employer? Hoping you may find space for my little "grumble."

A HAPPY HIGH SCHOOL MISTRESS.

THE ENDOWMENT OF MOTHERHOOD.

MADAM,—I have read with interest the letters in your issues of 7th and 14th December. Respect is due to those who wish to regulate their family without resort to means for preventing conception and who succeed in doing so. But it is easy to see that the mass of the people, in spite of strong deterrents in the shape of ill-health and poverty, are unable to regulate their lives by this standard, and they are crying out for practical, sane, legitimate help.

Women have reached a stage in self development when they intend to prevent themselves becoming worn out in body and mind. If, after a trial of married life, a woman finds there is for her a prospect of continuous child-bearing, is it not better for the race that she should seek safeguards? Cannot each child be given the right to be welcomed with joy and love? Cannot the mother have opportunities for rest and recuperation, so that she will be stronger and wiser at the end of her self-imposed labour than before?

May we women, who know the joys of bringing forth a family under wholesome conditions, struggle to spread the knowledge of the means among our less fortunate sisters.

Women's desire will always be to have children and to look after them. Let the bearing of them be made tolerable, physically and economically, in all classes, and the State will then get children such as it needs.

M. WHARTON.

FACING ALTERNATIVES.

MADAM,—People such as your correspondent M. O'M., who "with horror and indignation" attack any suggestion for limitation of families, should be asked two straight questions. (*a*) Do they advocate that from fifteen to twenty years of a married woman's life should be spent in what is frequently the semi-invalid condition of preparation for and recovery from possibly annual child-birth, with increasing inability to discharge any but the purely physiological duties of motherhood? or (*b*) would they prescribe for married couples not merely a temperate and self-controlled sex union (which does not solve the problem), but a practically celibate existence, under conditions of intimacy which render it excessively painful and even injurious?

If M. O'M. answers the first query in the affirmative, I would recommend her to study that poignant little book "Maternity," published by the Women's Co-operative Guild, and ask herself whether its records do correctly portray for men and women the purpose for which God joined them together. If she is ready with a "yes" to the second question, I maintain that no greater discouragement to healthy marriage and happy family life could be devised. C. C. OSLER.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Violet Eustace. Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary). Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary (pro. tem.): Miss Deneke.
Offices—Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, West Cent., London.

Memorial to the House of Lords.

At the end of last week a Memorial, having the following text, was forwarded to the members of the House of Lords in anticipation of the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill :—

"To the Rt. Hon. The Lord Chancellor and the Peers of the Realm.

"My Lords,—We, the undersigned women, who with many thousands of others have welcomed the opportunity of working for our country in time of war, profoundly hope that your Lordships will accept those clauses of the Representation of the People Bill which enfranchise a certain number of women. We do not presume to claim the right of citizenship by virtue of service rendered at the time when the service of death has dwarfed all other effort. Our claim is based rather upon future needs and upon the practical urgency of representing women's interests and experience in the task of social healing and industrial reconstruction which must follow the conclusion of peace. We therefore venture to press this view during the present time of national stress, in the belief that the Speaker's Conference report offers a unique opportunity for ending a bitter controversy in an atmosphere of goodwill."

The names of between five and six hundred prominent women war-workers were appended to this request, among them many well known to readers of The Common Cause in connection with the activities of N.U. Societies. In view of war conditions and the vital necessity for economy of labour and postage, Suffragists have not attempted to organise anything in the nature of a monster petition from women engaged in work of national importance; as a matter of fact, the present state of public opinion, as expressed in day-to-day conversations, in the Press and in the House of Commons, leads us to believe that such a demonstration is no longer necessary. The foregoing Memorial will, however, serve as a reminder to members of the Upper Chamber on two points. In the first place, it shows how very widespread throughout the towns and country districts of the United Kingdom is the demand which it expresses. In the second place, it shows from what an extraordinarily wide field of women's work that demand proceeds. Among the signatories may be found commandants and matrons of hospitals, medical women engaged in military and civil work, organisers and leaders of women's work on the land, in the Civil Service, in the Police Force, in the W.A.A.C., in the food economy campaign, in child welfare, in scientific research, in hospital supply *depôts*, on military tribunals and pensions committees, women welfare supervisors and works managers, canteen workers, and teachers acting as substitutes for men, to quote only a few of the activities represented.

Among the many well-known names which appear (and indeed the great majority are well known to Suffragists) are those of Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson, Miss Lena Ashwell, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, Mme. Clara Butt, Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, Dame Catherine Furse, Lady Londonderry, The Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Peel, Mrs. Pember Reeves, Miss May Sinclair, Mrs. Tennant, Miss Picton Turberville, Mrs. Chalmers Watson, and Mrs. Sidney Webb.

Change of Address.

The National Union and The Common Cause have moved to Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W. 1, about five minutes' walk from Tottenham Court Road Tube Station, and rather more from Oxford Circus.

The Food Control Department (Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. 1) will be glad to send out speakers to meetings.

Miss Helen Fraser's Visit to America.

News has been received of Miss Helen Fraser's safe arrival in America, where, it will be remembered, she is to lecture for the National American Suffrage Federation, and for the Association for Extension Lecturers of International Repute. She has been attending the National Convention of Women at Washington, and we hope soon to have accounts of it from her.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The London Society held its annual meeting, with Lady Frances Balfour in the chair and Mrs. Fawcett on the platform, at Caxton Hall, on the afternoon of Friday, December 14th. One hundred and sixty members were present. The meeting was preceded by an At Home to meet Mrs. Fawcett and Lady Frances Balfour, an opportunity which was evidently appreciated.

The Chairman, in her opening address, spoke of the loss which had fallen on the Society and on all Suffragists in the death of Dr. Elsie Inglis, and told of the long years of devoted and effective work which she had given to the Suffrage cause. The feeling of those present was shown by their rising and remaining standing during this part of the address.

The Chairman was followed by Miss Cockle, an old member of the Society, who gave an interesting account of her experiences in France in charge of a detachment of V.A.D. motor drivers.

The Secretary then read the Report, which began by pointing out that this year is the fiftieth since the foundation of the Society, and also the fiftieth year of Mrs. Fawcett's work for Suffrage. It recorded with pride Mrs. Fawcett's long and close connection with the London Society, of whose Committee she was a member until the work of the National Union claimed her in 1912.

The Report then told of the successful work done both by the Head Office and the Branches in putting the claims of women before the Members of Parliament for London constituencies before the vote on the second reading of the Bill in June last. It proceeded to give some facts as to the work done by Women's Service, which had in the course of three years had dealings with over 40,000 women, and showed the importance of educational work done in this way, since those interested are made aware of some of the important problems connected with women's work and of the responsibility of the individual worker with regard to them. The Committee reported also on the work of the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and in particular told something of what had been done by Dr. Inglis's Unit with the Serbian Division in Russia and Roumania, and what, it was hoped, might be done in the future.

Miss Palliser spoke on the report, and Mrs. Spencer Graves dealt with the accounts for the year and the financial situation, and urged those present to bring new members into the Society. She was followed by Mrs. Fawcett. Mrs. Fawcett spoke of Dr. Inglis and her ardent spirit, which no discouragement could daunt. She went on to deal with the changed attitude towards women since early days, and with the great hope that the Bill now before the House of Lords might come safely through all dangers. She ended by urging that, even if all were as we hoped, it was of the greatest importance that the Societies of the National Union should remain alive and keep active and united, since there was much still to be done for women.

The adoption of the Report was moved by Mrs. Park, in a speech of warm appreciation, seconded by Mrs. Phillips Jones, and unanimously approved.

The following resolution was then introduced by Miss Rosamond Smith in a short speech, and seconded by Miss O'Malley :—

The L.S.W.S. recommends to the N.U.W.S.S. :—

(1) That, while adhering to its present object, the N.U.W.S.S. should direct its work towards obtaining for women political, social, and economic equality with men.

(2) That, in order to carry out this work, it be a recommendation from the N.U. that Societies shall set up Women's Bureaux where possible throughout the country, and that to prevent overlapping these Bureaux should act in co-operation with existing women's societies and women citizens' associations should collect and distribute information on subjects of special interest to women voters, watch in every locality the economic conditions as they affect women, the practical working of the laws and the administration of justice, should press for the inclusion of women in public and executive bodies, and by help and advice should assist individual women to secure the full enjoyment of their rights, opportunities, and liberties.

(3) That the present constitution of the N.U.W.S.S. be retained, and that the Council, composed of representatives from the constituent societies, continue to be the governing body of the Union. That the Council should from time to time decide what definite work from the wide field of the equality of men and women the Union, as a whole, should undertake, and further, that individual societies of the Union should have power to take up locally any work falling within those limits on which the Council has not yet taken a decision, provided that they notify the Executive Committee of the N.U.; the Executive Committee to have power to postpone such action till it shall have been pronounced by a council, if in their opinion it is either (*a*) not included in the objects of the Union; or (*b*) harmful to those other objects of the Union adopted by the Council as the programme. The London Society W.S. holds that it is desirable that the spirit in which these decisions are made by the Executive Committee should be wide rather than restrictive.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey then moved, and Mrs. Kinnell seconded, a resolution :—

"That, as soon as convenient after the Council Meeting of the N.U.W.S.S., at which the general lines of the Union's work after the passing of the Reform Bill are decided upon, a special meeting of the London Society for Women's Suffrage shall be called to lay down the lines of the Society's own future work, with special reference to the share to be taken in it by the branches."

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, S.W.H., Red House, Greenock. Cheques to be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland." Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. B. M. Graves, Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£252,771	9	10
*Peebles W.S.S., per Mrs. Thorburn, Hon. Sec., to continue "Peebles" and "Tweeddale" beds, Corsica and Royaumont	30	0	0
Miss Annie Eliz. Adams... ...	10	0	
*Collected by Mrs. Mather, for two "November" beds (£51 each)	102	0	0
*Hawick W.S.S., per Miss Jean Brunton, Hon. Treas., to continue two "Hawick" beds, Royaumont and Corsica, for six months each (proceeds of whist drive)...	50	0	0
*Messrs. R. Addison Smith, to continue "Heriot Row" bed, Corsica	1	1	0
W. H. Marshall, Esq., for "Heriot Row" bed	1	1	0
Mrs. Jas. Simpson, for "Heriot Row" bed	3	0	0
*Per Miss Etta Shankland, Organiser S.W.H.: 33rd to 36th Penny Weekly Collection in Greenock (further for Serbians) (£48 13s. 11d.); 23rd to 26th Donations from Firm and Workmen, Messrs. Wm. Hamilton & Co., to continue "Glen Shipbuilding Yard" bed (£7 10s. 4d.); Sale of Doll's Cot, made and given by Miss May Paton (Greenock bed) (£6); *Sale of Waste Paper Tubes, per Messrs. Hally & Co. (further for beds) (£3 17s. 7d.); *Pupils of Glebe School, Greenock, per Robt. Thexton, Esq., Headmaster, for upkeep of School bed (£2 13s.); *Collected by Rena Ramage, Nancy Cullen, Ella Urquhart, and Margt. Brockie, per Jas. Beattie, Rector, Greenock Higher Grade School, for upkeep of School bed (£1); *Seedhill Finishing Co., per Robt. Benson, Esq. (Serbians) (£1)	70	14	10
*Per Miss Kathleen Burke, per Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell & Co., per Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York	4 000	0	0
Mrs. M. D. Donald (sale of old jewellery)	10	0	
Mrs. Agnes Anderson (for Serbians)	10	0	
*Staff of Kinnoul School, per Miss E. W. R. Alison, Hon. Treas. Perth W.S.S. (22nd donation)	11	2	
*Miss Brownlee	5	0	0
*Staff and Employees, Messrs. Poynter, Sons & Macdonald ...	8	0	0
*Nairn W.S.S., per Mrs. Ellis, Hon. Treas. (monthly don.) ...	15	0	0
*J. W. Morgan, Esq.	2	0	0
*Mrs. F. M. Powel (Girton and Newnham Unit)	15	6	
"Anonymous," per Messrs. Duncan & Hartley	20	0	0
"An Admirer of a Noble Woman"	10	0	
Kilconquhar Women's Guild, per Miss M. E. Bryce Cowan, Hon. Sec.	3	0	0
*Peebles W.S.S., per Mrs. Thorburn, Hon. Sec., to complete the sum of £12 for "Peebles" bed, Corsica		1	
*Thomas Barclay, Esq., for upkeep of "Ainslie Place" bed, Salonica	5	0	0
Miss Jessie Scoular		6	0
*Per Miss Isabel Basnett, Organiser S.W.H.: Collection at Drawing-room Meeting held at Mrs. Maclaren's (£15 3s.), The Hon. A. Hilda Kitson (£2)	17	3	0
*Sir R. Rowand Anderson (monthly donation)	3	0	0
Messrs. Bernard & Co.	50	0	0
*Collected by Miss Jamieson, for "Heriot Row" Bed, Corsica: Mrs. Alex. Morrison (2s. 6d.), Mrs. McClure (£1), Miss Napier (£1), Miss Ferrier (2s. 6d.), Mrs. C. N. Johnson (10s.), Hon. Mrs. W. Watson (£1 1s.), Lady Mackenzie (£2), Mrs. Sheppard (5s.), Mrs. Ralston (£1), Lady Paton Macdougall (10s.), Sir James Afflick (£1), Mrs. Melville (£1)	9	11	0
Countess of Moray, for "Ainslie Place" bed, Salonica	1	0	0
Mrs. Bruce, for "Ainslie Place" bed, Salonica		10	0
*Alexander Cuthbert, Esq. ...	1	0	0
*Proceeds of collection made among the Staff of the Century Insurance Co. Ltd., per J. Donald, Esq., Cashier ...	3	3	0
*King's Sutton W.S.S., per Mrs. E. Browne	3	10	0
*Staff of Hillend School, per Wm. Lees, Headmaster, further for School bed		16	0
	£257,150	11	11

* Denotes further donations.

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Women's Guild" (two beds) (Royaumont, further 1 year each)	Edinburgh W.S.S., per Mrs. Wilson, Hon. Treas.
"Lenzie Bohemian Club" (Royaumont, further 6 months)...	Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Com., per Miss Morrison.
"Carsaig" (Salonica, further 6 months)	Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Com., per Miss Morrison.
"Margaret Mitchell" (Salonica, further 6 months)	Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Com., per Miss Morrison.
"Lenzie W.S.S." (Royaumont, further 3 months)	Glasgow and West of Scotland W.S.S. Joint Com., per Miss Morrison.
"Peebles" (Corsica, further 3 months)	Peebles W.S.S., per Mrs. Thorburn, Hon. Sec.
"Tweeddale" (Royaumont, further 3 months)	Peebles W.S.S., per Mrs. Thorburn, Hon. Sec.
"November" (two beds) (American Unit, 1 year each)	Collected by Mrs. Mather, Abbey View, Kelso.
"Hawick" (two beds) (Royaumont and Corsica, further 6 months each)	Hawick W.S.S., per Miss Jean Brunton, Hon. Treas.
"Troon" (Royaumont, further 3 months)	Mrs. Muir, St. Monenna, Troon.
"Heriot Row" (Corsica, further 3 months)	See List of Donors in COMMON CAUSE lists.
"Dunfermline W.S.S." (Royaumont, further 1 year)	Per Miss Bury, Flag Days in Dunfermline.
"Dunfermline Workers" (Corsica, 3 months)	Per Miss Bury, Flag Days in Dunfermline.
"Dunfermline" (Tuberculosis, New Hospital in France, 1 year)	Per Miss Bury, Flag Days in Dunfermline.

London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

NOVEMBER, 1917.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	49,408	13	5
Beddington, Mrs. Claude, Collection at meeting	33	15	0
Bognor Meeting, per Miss Randall (collection)	3	10	0
British Women's Hospitals, per Lady Cowdray ...	2,818	2	1
British School of Archæology in Egypt, per Mrs. Flinders-Petrie	39	1	0
Broadbent, Per Miss E. L. (collection)	1	5	6
"Chelsea" bed, per Mrs. Whitting	25	0	0
Curwen, Per Miss, Bishop's Otter College (collection) ...	2	7	3
Genge, Miss E. M. (donation)...	20	0	0
Helgrida, Per Miss (collection)	4	14	9
Highgate and St. Pancras W.S.S., per Mrs. Rand... ...	2	10	0
Hinde, Mrs. (monthly don.) ...		5	0
Hitchins, Per Miss Ida (collection)	7	4	3
King, Per Mrs. (collection) (£6), N. Hackney W.S.S. (£2 10s.)	8	10	0
Login, Miss Ethel (donation)...		10	6
Maidenhead W.S.S., per Miss Underhill	2	2	0
Micholls's, Mrs., Meeting: Collection (£12 10s. 3d.), Lady Moir (£25), Miss E. Goldsmid (£1), Mrs. MacMillan (10s.) ...	39	0	3
Minter, Per Mrs. (collection)...	1	2	6
Murray, Miss (donation) ...		10	6
Neave, Miss C. (donation) ...	2	2	0
Norland Place Old Girls' bed, per Miss McArthur	50	0	0
Paley, Mrs. (donation)	2	2	0
Ridgeway, Per Mrs. (collection)	20	4	6
St. Andrew's Day Fund: Anonymous (£2), Bethune, Miss M. E. (12s. 6d.), Chance, Sir William (£5), Chitty, Edward, Esq. (£5), Drew, Mrs. E. (£4), Flockhart, W., Esq. (£50), Hamilton, Miss M. S. (£2 2s.), Henderson, R., Esq. (£5), Hogg, Mrs. (£50), Mathieson, Miss M. L. (10s.), Menzies, M. D. Graham, Esq. (£5 5s.), Parr, H. B., Esq. (£5), Ramsay, Lieut.-Col. (£3 3s.), Scott-Kerr, Miss (£1), Schuster, Mrs. E. (£3), Sayle, Miss Anny (£10), Watson, Miss (£1 1s.), Weddel, M., Esq. (£5)	157	13	6
St. Bride's School, Edinburgh (bed)	50	0	0
Shawcross, Mrs. F. (don.) ...	2	0	0
Three School Girls: Miss L. Lucas, Miss V. Lucas, Miss M. Nevett		10	0
Tunbridge Wells High School (collection)...	2	13	10
Warburg, Miss (donation) ...	5	0	0
Wilson Institute, Mothers' Meeting (collection)		10	0
Wood, Miss (donation)	2	5	0
Young, Miss Ruth		5	9
	£52,713	9	10

MISS BURKE'S TOUR IN AMERICA.

Miss Kathleen Burke, who has collected the magnificent sum of £63,000 for the Scottish Women's Hospitals during her tour in the U.S.A., is just back in England. She is off again to the Italian Front this week, and hopes to spend Christmas Day in Rome. Then she goes to the French Front, getting back to America on February 1st, as she has an engagement to speak on the 2nd.

Miss Burke was the first woman ever allowed to speak to the members of the New York Stock Exchange, and she is justly very proud of the fact. When she spoke at San Francisco, to a meeting of 4,000 workmen, most of them were hostile to the war. They banged their dinner-cans to stop her speaking, but she soon talked them over, and persuaded 3,000 of them to join the Red Cross. She was presented by the City of Francisco with a bouquet of orchids and the revolver that she carried at this meeting. At one New York meeting she collected $450,000 for the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

WORKS by Mrs. F. S. HALLOWES.

"MOTHERS OF MEN AND MILITARISM."
A book which all women should read. *Price 1s.*

'THE MOST DISTINGUISHED WOMAN." *Price 6d.*
Suitable as a CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOK.
Order of Local Booksellers.

Publishers - - Messrs. HEADLEY BROS., Kingsway House.

IDEAL MILK

The Everyday Milk

Delicious with all kinds of stewed, tinned, or bottled fruits. Undiluted, in place of cream, diluted with two or three parts water serves instead of fresh milk.

Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.
6 & 8, Eastcheap, London, E.C. 3.

A National Duty to British Womanhood.

TENS of thousands of British girls and women are now enlisting for Auxiliary Army Service in France and at Home. They are volunteering, many at great personal sacrifice, to help the country in a critical hour. They are leaving home, friends, all that they hold near and dear, all that means so much to a woman. Dauntless and high-spirited, they are ready to face hardship and danger for their country's sake.

There is no need for sentimental charity in dealing with the problems affecting women. But we have got to face the fact that if we are to win the war we must see to it that these women are properly looked after. The efficiency of the Army now largely depends upon the efficiency of the women soldiers, and the lives of our men in the trenches depend on the women in the Munition shops.

£100,000 wanted immediately.

The Government and employers are straining every nerve to overcome difficulties, but they have not sufficient time to remedy the conditions of the recreation hours. All that they have the time to insist upon is that the work shall be done, and the authorities—both Army and Munitions—have, by calling in the help of the **Y.W.C.A.**, shown their appreciation of the emergency and of the one organisation capable of meeting it.

As soon as sufficient subscriptions are received, preparations will be made for the building and equipment of another Hut, to be known as the "COMMON CAUSE" HUT No. 3.

Will you help the work of the Y.W.C.A.?

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What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Hitchin, Stevenage and District W.S.S.

KNEBWORTH.—On December 8th an informal Conference on the future of the N.U.W.S.S. was held at Wych Elms, Knebworth, through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Reed. Miss Rosamond Smith was the speaker. Miss Smith gave a very clear explanation of the scheme which has been approved by the N.U. Executive to be discussed at the Council Meeting. There was a fair number of members present, and of the Committee only two were unable to attend. A keen discussion took place at the close of the speech, and the general feeling of the meeting seemed to be that the proposals outlined were more suited to towns than to country districts, where some form of society for educating the women voters is essential. In many places the Women's Suffrage Society is the only organisation which exists at present capable of doing this work.

STEVENAGE.—During the month of November the Society held a Rummage Sale for the 1917 Franchise Fund, which realised £5 5s. The present circumstances make it difficult to get much for rummage sales, which accounts for the smallness of the sum raised.

HARROW BRANCH.—A very successful and well attended meeting was held at Hatch End, on the 12th, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Warren. Mrs. Fisher spoke on the prospective Education Bill, of which she gave very clear, interesting details. Questions and a short discussion followed. Three new members joined.

Items of Interest.

A WOMEN'S CONFERENCE ON FOOD ECONOMY.

A Conference of women journalists and women who write and lecture on food and cookery was held on Monday at the Ministry of Food. Sir Arthur Yapp presided.

Mrs. Peel, of the Ministry of Food, suggested a campaign against any show of luxury at weddings or parties, and in the discussion that followed it was urged that the Ministry of Food should seek to prevent gluttony by fixing a maximum price for lunch and dinner in hotels. A further suggestion was made that luxury foods should be included in the scale of rations, so that those with plenty of money might not, after consuming their share of the foods already rationed, supplement their meals with an unlimited supply of the unrationed. The knowledge that this was actually happening, it was urged, led to much discontent among poorer classes, who had to stand in queues for necessaries.

Sir Arthur Yapp said he was having an enquiry made into the labour employed in the preparation and serving of luxury foods.

Several women gave instances in which cash payments were discouraged by shopkeepers, who served only those who ran accounts. And it was also suggested that stronger measures should be taken against the well-to-do who had, as shown by the books of the great provision stores, laid in large supplies of necessaries.

The idea that communal kitchens should be opened to meet middle-class needs met with warm support, and seems likely to take shape, perhaps under the organisation of Mrs. Peel herself and Mrs. Pember Reeves.

ABOLISHING QUEUES.

Addressing the members of the North London Food Control Committees, Lord Rhondda stated that food queues must be stopped, and stopped immediately, and expressed disappointment that the local committees had not shown more initiative in stopping them. If there were more women on the local committees, representing the interests of those who have to stand in queues, it is probable that this scandal would have been stopped by now and much better arrangements made for distribution.

The Borough of Chesterfield, following Birmingham's example, is starting a voluntary rationing scheme with the object of doing away with queues and ensuring a better distribution of tea, margarine, and butter, the Committee being convinced that queues are due to faulty distribution more than to actual scarcity. The sugar card is to be adopted as the basis of supply and each housewife is to have a card entitling her to obtain specified rations. She will then be allowed to select any retailer for butter, margarine, and tea, not necessarily the same retailer for all. Safeguards will be taken to prevent people from going from shop to shop for supplies.

A scheme has also been drawn up by the Sheffield Food Control Committee. It is based on a house-to-house census of all the residents in the city.

Liverpool seems likely to follow the example of Birmingham by supplying the public with margarine and tea, as well as sugar, on the ration principle.

The following appointments have been made to the Headquarter Staff of the Women's Royal Naval Service, under Dame Katherine Furse, G.B.E., the Director: Miss Edith Crowdy, to be Deputy Director; Mrs. Dakyns and Mrs. Cane, to be Assistant Directors.

Mrs. Norman Grosvenor and Miss F. H. Durham, Head of the Women's Branch of the Labour Exchange, have been appointed members of the committee appointed to advise the Ministry of National Service on questions of part-time labour.

A new award has been issued, fixing the rate of war bonus payable to various grades of Civil Servants. Women are to get only three-quarters of the bonus payable to men of the same grade. Yet Dr. Leonard E. Hill, in his investigation of workers' food, states, "an average adult woman worker requires about .8 or .9 the amount of food required by a man"; while there is no reason why a woman's other expenses should be any less than a man's. Her salary in the Civil Service is always much less than a man's for the same work, and it is therefore doubly unfair that she should be awarded a smaller bonus to meet the additional cost of living.

CO-OPERATIVE MILK DEPOTS.

A scheme for the establishment of a number of co-operative milk depôts in England and Wales is being promoted by the Board of Agriculture through the Agricultural Organisation Society. The matter has been taken up with especial enthusiasm by the farmers in Wales, and the members of the South Carnarvonshire District Committee have expressed the opinion that Pwllheli would be an ideal centre for a depôt, "as very little milk is being exported from the district at present."

At Bridgeport, in Connecticut—a munition city that has sprung up with mushroomlike growth—much of the house-designing has been done by a woman, Miss Marcia Mead, and her work has been highly successful. Miss Mead has planned model houses to accommodate 138 families. Let us hope that when the Local Government Board's housing scheme gets under way, women will be given opportunities for showing what they can do in the way of house-designing and town-planning.

On December 13th, Mr. Prothero stated in a speech at Devizes that there are now 255,000 women working on the land. There is still a demand for more, particularly as milkers and tractor drivers.

North Islington Conservative and Unionist Association has decided to admit women to full membership. Strange what even the expectation of the vote can do!

Mrs. King, of Worthing, has presented Cambridge University with a £1,000 5 per cent. War Stock, to found a scholarship for research work on fever, in memory of her daughter, a V.A.D. who died of cerebro spinal fever in France.

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